

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

County Land Bill.

This act being one in which a great many persons are interested, we insert a copy in advance of the official publication, as follows:—*Not. Ind.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned or non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment of the United States in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands, as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided*, That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the military service, or in consequence of his being killed in battle, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided*, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the subdivision of his register or corps that he was discharged, or was honorably discharged from service, or if he has received, or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, *&c.*, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled, in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, *&c.*, That each commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by this section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he is entitled, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public land, any of the public lands in such district then subject to entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, his heirs, or the heirs of his wife, or his widow, shall be entitled to the same, and the same shall be issued in favor and inure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs, provided she is unmarried at the date of her application: *Provided*, Further, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be valid until the same has been approved by the General Land Office, and until such time as there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, *&c.*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing, going to effect the title or claim to any land or interest in land, or to the issue of any land grant, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issue of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided*, further, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the said Commissioner, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided*, further, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act, and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Bounty Land Bill.

The passage of the bill granting bounty land to officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain and the several acts giving to the United States an unprecedented number of applications to the Third Auditor's Office for information. It is deemed advisable to state that copies of the army rolls cannot be furnished from this office for various reasons, one of which is sufficient—namely, the utter impracticability of doing so.

If one agent has a right to copies of the rolls, so would twenty thousand; and all the clerks in the employ of the government could not furnish such copies. Besides, there is no authority for doing so. All applications must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the holder of the pension certificate by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land.

This course is necessary to prevent frauds and interminable difficulties.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Third Auditor.
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
October 1, 1850.

PRODUCT OF THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—It is estimated that California has sent into the world during the past two years, full valued and fifty millions dollars worth of gold dust, which has been distributed as follows:

Production of Gold in California to Aug. 1850.
Shipped to the United States, \$80,000,000
Taken to Oregon by miners, 10,000,000
Taken to Mexico by miners, 20,000,000
Taken to England by miners, 15,000,000
Taken to England via Panama, 20,000,000
Shipped to South America, 25,000,000
Shipped to Sandwich Islands, 5,000,000
Do. direct to England via C. Horn, 10,000,000
Do. to other parts of the world, 15,000,000
Total, \$150,000,000

It will be seen by this that but a small portion of the product, up to this time, has reached the United States.

CONVERSATION.—There must be in the first place knowledge—there must be materials; in the second place there must be a command of words; in the third place, there must be imagination to place things in such views as they are not commonly seen in; and, in the fourth place, there must be a presence of mind, and a resolution that is not to be overcome by failures—this last is an essential requisite; for want of it many people do not excel in conversation.

Give me the liberty to know, utter, and argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties. Though the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth can be in the field, we do not injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to mislead her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter?—*Milton.*

List of Acts passed by Congress.

The National Intelligence contains a list of all the public Intelligence Acts passed at the late session of Congress. The following are all of a general character:

An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts.
An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.
An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
An act to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments.
An act to increase the commissariat of the United States Army.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 24, 1799.

An act giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December session, 1844, chapter 287.

An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent census of the United States, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849.

An act to amend a supplementary act to the act entitled "An act respecting the Government for New Mexico," approved February 12th, 1850.

An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgements in certain cases.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent census of the United States, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to land and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate.

An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing district divisions in the United States, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.

An act making the annual appropriations for light houses, *&c.*; for the military Academy; for the Naval Service; for payment of Navy Pensions; for expenses of the Indian Department; for Revolutionary and other Pensions; for the Post Office Department; for the Army; for Civil and Diplomatic expenses; for the Department of the Interior; for the Treasury; for the War; for the Navy; for the Coast and Geodetic Survey; for the Fish and Game; for the Mint; and for certain fortifications.

An act to provide for recording conveyances of vessels and for other purposes.

An act to continue in force an act therein mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.

An act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage,' approved March 24, 1799."

An act granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

An act to provide for carrying into execution in further part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, relating to the settlement of the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the present fiscal year.

Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript Farewell Address of George Washington.

Joint resolution for restoring the settlement of the "three months' extra pay" claims to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Joint resolution relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Origins of Nantucket.—As many of the citizens of this Isle of the Sea may be ignorant of its origin, or how it was formed, we give below an Indian tradition, which we believe to be the truth. If any of the present inhabitants of the Island can prove it to be false, we should be pleased to hear from them.

On the West end of Martha's Vineyard, are high cliffs of various colored earths, known to the Indians as Gay Head. On the top of the hill is a large cavity which has the appearance of the crater of an extinguished volcano, and there are evident marks of former subterranean fires. The Indians, who live about this spot, have a tradition that a certain deity resided there before the Europeans came to America, and that he was the first to teach the Indians the use of fire.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.
Work for the Month—October.
ON THE FARM.

Wheat.—As our remarks upon seeding Wheat last month were full, we shall not detain our readers now further to refer them to what we then said upon the subject, and to utter the hope that all may have already got their wheat sown. It is however, fitting to offer those suggestions which best the pathway of the agriculturist, there be any with fields unsown, we would admonish them to make double quick work and get them sown without further delay, and to put it in well.

Rye.—This grain should have been seeded in August, but may still be sown, if done in the beginning of the month.

Threshing out Grain.—We beg to renew our injunctions of last month, to get through with this labor as early a period as possible. The considerations which we then urged, are always safe to act upon; no man has more necessity than an agriculturist to be ready for the month of October.

Although we have watched the indications of the wheat crop with much solicitude—with much care and attention, we have, as yet, been unable to decide with any degree of certainty, whether the aggregate crop of the whole country has been a large one, or a small one.

As may well be conceived, amidst so many conflicting interests, stretching over so wide a range of country, as is that now devoted to wheat culture, representations are influenced by various considerations, and the result is often a very different one from the truth.

The speculator, ever wide awake to whatever may put money in his own pocket that ought to go into that of the producer, is not over-scrupulous to magnify the products on paper, while the latter, influenced by a too confident spirit, thinks but little about the over-estimated value of his grain.

But, be the present year's product what it may, we think the safest plan for the farmer is to get his grain out early, so as to have it ready for market; and as it is customary for the wheat of the telegraph to be broken on certain emergencies, he should look out sharp, and see that his grain is not curtailed of its due share of such occurrences.

Foreign Corn Market.—It has been gratifying to us, in looking at the foreign corn market, to find that from time to time from Europe, to find that Indian Corn and Meal had more generally held their own in England, as to price, while the demand has been gradually on the increase.

As our Corn has about it not only the true elements for fattening stock, but for making good, wholesome, sweet, nutritious bread, it must and will continue to grow in favor in England, Ireland, and Scotland; and, as a consequence, expand its demand in those quarters.

Seed.—Prepare your pens for the reception of the hogs you may intend to fatten, in order that, so soon as the masts of the woods may have been consumed, they may be ready for them. Each pen should have a rubbing-post; its bottom should be covered with several inches, in depth, of marsh mud, or other rough material, to absorb the liquid excretions of the animal.

Joint resolution relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

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Pumpkins.—It will be well to have your pumpkins gathered before they become injured by the frost. As to the time of so doing, your own good judgment must determine. Have them carefully handled in pulling and hauling, so as to prevent their being bruised, and store them away in some cool place. In feeding them out to your hogs and pigs, you will increase their value as food, by having them cooked. For hogs especially, is cooking necessary, as it prevents their purging.

Roots of all kinds, should be harvested and put away, before being injured by the frost. The precise time when this is to be done, will of course depend upon your supply of mast, to sustain them in a driving condition in the woods. All we wish to impress upon your mind, is this:—hogs fatten much better in weather moderately warm, than they do in cold; and for this reason; that in cold weather, more of the food is required to keep up the heat of their bodies, so that all abstracted in that way is a tax upon flesh and fat.

Orchard Trees.—Examine these, cut off all dead limbs into the sound wood, make a smooth surface to the wound, and paint it with a mixture made of equal parts of beeswax, resin, and tar; then brush the bark of the tree with a hard brush, and paint with a mixture of soft soap, salt and sulphur, as prescribed last month. If the trees are covered with moss or rust, they should be scraped with an iron scraper, before the mixture is put on.

If not recently manured, or cultivated with a manured crop, you should treat your orchard to a dressing this fall, such as we advised for young trees last month. Unfair fruit, and unproductive trees, are the natural results of impoverished soils. A half fed infant will be puny and diminutive, so will an apple:—neither can be vigorously grown, without nutritious food.

Planting a Young Orchard.—Our remarks of last month upon this subject, were too full to need anything this; but we will say that every man who owns a farm, owes it to himself, to his posterity, to society, to have a good orchard of choice fruits. If he is too far from market to sell his fruit, he can use it in feeding his stock.

Cooked apples mixed with meal, will fatten hogs, and will make good apples mixed with meal and chop straw, forms, with water, one of the best slops that ever was given to a milch cow to encourage the secretion of milk: a mash formed of a peck of cooked apple, half gallon of oats, or chop, and a peck of cut hay or straw, makes a sustaining meal for a trooper's or ploughman's horse, and will fatten a pig, and is good for the milk of a cow.

Working animals of all kinds should be treated well. Buckwheat.—Cut your buckwheat before it is touched by the frost. When about half the grain is ripe on the heads, is a safe time for harvesting.

After threshing, save the straw for your cattle. Cattle, properly cared for, will fatten well on straw, and when mixed with bran or meal, make a good mess for milch cows.

Selling Corn.—Don't sell your corn in the ears; but sell it. The cobs, when ground into meal, make a nourishing food for milch cows and other cattle.

Red Ploughing.—Stiff clay lands intended for fall cultivation, are always improved by fall and winter ploughing; provided they are not ploughed when either wet, or too dry. If they need liming, lime, or marl, could not well be applied at a better time than just after they are ploughed. When applied, it should be harrowed in: such an application will make the land ready for next year's crop.

Out-buildings.—If not already done, these should be cleaned out, and white-washed.

Liming of Lands.—From 20 to 25 bushels of lime per acre, is as much as should be put on poor lands on one time: from 40 to 50 on lands in good heart: and on some of the best, 60 or 70 bushels will be found to matter. 100 bushels may be advantageously put on.

Twice these quantities of marl may be applied, very advantageously.

If we asked which kind of lime we would prefer? Our reply would be, that made from oyster shells: we taught this doctrine many years ago, when it was almost a new thing, and we are now the habit of bringing what we know to be true, we left the consequence of our opinion to take care of itself, and we are pleased to find, that public sentiment has veered round, pretty considerably, to our way of thinking.

There was a time too, when *magnessian lime*, was looked upon as a holy terror, and the habit of bringing what we know to be true, we left the consequence of our opinion to take care of itself, and we are pleased to find, that public sentiment has veered round, pretty considerably, to our way of thinking.

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"LINES" by the Editor of the Freeport (Ill.) paper!

Come back, ye sinners, mean and greedy—
Rich or ragged, lean or fat—
Come pay the sums you owe us speedy
For the Prairie Democrat;

Don't be lurking round the bushes,
Perhaps you'll find a hemp cravat!
We know that conscience often purges
Those who cheat the Democrat!

The man that rides the night-mare has challenged
the telegraph to trot fifty miles before a wagon—
Whether O'Reilly will take it up is yet uncertain.

LATER.—The man that can stop rum drinking
"whenever he has a mind to," has gone west to dine
with the perpetual motion.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C.,
20th September, 1850.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Avery, A. B. Fairlie, W. McGreehy, Thos.
Acheson, A. 3 Fox, Lewis, W. J. McLean, H. B.
Atkinson, Stokely Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Brown, E. H. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Aiken, H. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Biddle, Hannah Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Bunn, Larkin Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Barton, Joseph Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Blake, E. A. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Benton, W. H. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Burr, J. A. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Burr, J. A. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.

Brinson, A. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Bryant, Mary A. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Brinkley, P. M. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Bridgman, J. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Bryan, J. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
Bryant, Mary A. Grimes, J. D. McLean, H. B.
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